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Masonic Temple—2 and 7 p. m. The Midgets.

New York Acquartus—Day and Evening.

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Enginess Notices.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassaust., } NEW-YORK, May 1, 1879. SUGGESTIONS TO INVESTORS AND HOLDERS OF CALLED FIVE-TWENTIES AND TEN-FORTIES. IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE LAND.
During the past week our office has been throughd with
friends and customers, our mail pouch has been crammed with

letters, telegraph boys have been going to and fre in a ststream, and so many inquiries have poured in upon us as to make it almost impossible to find time to answer them. Many are not aware that the Feur percents are untaxable in any form: that the interest is paid every quarter; that no claar Government bonds, at their present cost, will pay as good interest in the long run. Rolders of called bonds do not know that by exchanging at once for "Fours" they can do so upon terms that will give them interest at the rate of cent for the next have months. Hodiers of fives and sixes of 1881 are exchanging largely for fours and are thereby making their income-by taking into account the differe ce re ceived -inliv equal to five per cent per annum for the coming two years, and at the same time escaping the contingency

per cent interest. Every five and six per cent bond held in Europe will be returned to this country before 1881 as the just coupon will be cut off by that time, and European helders do not take registered bunds, walle Four percent bunds will ts show that the amount of the " Fours " remaining avail able for the reinvestment of over \$250,000,000 of called bonds will be rapidly diminished, and that under the combined de mand for this purpose, and for new investments at home and

redecard at the maturity of the option, will pay but four

rs," and that with increased activity in business they "Pours," and that with increased activity in business they will need more and muce bonds for that purpose; also, that if a National Bank can loan its mency at only three or four per cent, it can, by faking out circulation on Four per cent bonds, increase the rate to about six per cent, while if the loaning rate of money is six and seven, circulation becomes still more profitable; that the Savings Banks can find absolutely noth, marine insurance companies have fared so badly with real guise. Now that the public is thoroughly estate security, town and city bonds and other miscellaneous groused upon the subject we will positors to four percent; that the great life, are and investments during the past few years that they are now put ting the bulk of all their accumulations into Government "Fours," that estates and trust funds absorb enormous ts ; that the people North, East, South and West are putting away the registered United States Government Pour percest totals as a sure thing; that four one is now commensixes during the past three or four years; that we are the safe above reproach, and will be favorably country properly belongs to a minority; --but is asylum, not only for the peoples, but for the moneys of all na-tions; that our Four per cent devernment bones are dealt in on every boarse and stock exchange in the world. All the numerous questions which are put to us every heur of each

We will only add that during the past week, of the \$121, 000,000 Four per cents recently subscribed for, over \$35,000,. 600 have already been taken up by permanent investors, one one exchant banker for his clients \$1,000,000, while large amounts have been taken by National Banks to be substitheir other securities in the Bank Department, and , 000,000 have gone to Europe. It would not be surthe present year, absorb at least one hundred millions.

No country or nation ever became great and prosperous that permanently paid a large rate of interest on its public debt.

A dishonest country or nation pays no interest at all.

A country or nation in bad credit pays the highest rates.

 Λ country or nation hones', upright and jealous of its creditborrows money on its own terms. Capital and enterprise seek that land and its securities.

FEEK & HATCH.

"ALDERNEY BEAND"
CONDENSED MILE. COCOAINE is a certain and speedy cure for

GENTLEMEN OF TASTE IN the large Eastern, Northern and Western cities are sending to New York City for their unitrellas. They send for Issae Smith's "Weight-less"

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN.-Mr. Louillard's Pappoose has won a race at Newmarket. - Nine hundred and fortynine dwellings were destroyed by the fire at Orenburg. : The German Exhibition has been opened. = = The Peruvian fleet is threatening Valparaiso. General gloom prevails in St.

Domastic,-The Joint Caucus Committee of the Democrats at Washington has resolved to report in favor of amending the sixth section of the Army bill so as to permit the civil authorities to preserve the peace at the polls, and of passing the section as a separate bill; this is regarded as a complete backdown. = Mrs. Sarah J. B. a long time editor of Godey's Lady's Book, is dead. == The Government paid \$1 1014 per ounce for silver in San Francisco yesterday. In the Assembly yesterday the bill to protect Nassau-st, and Broadway from the Elevated Railroad Companies was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Cities; the general street railway bill was under consideration.

Conguess .- In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday, but the motion was defeated; the Contagious Diseases bill was taken up and debated without final action; Mr. Wallace introduced a bill in regard to bounties, and Mr. Maxey presented one about mail service; the Senate adjourned without having done much work. - In the House, the Silver Coinage bill was postponed; the Veto Mes sage was then taken up; debate was shut off by a call for the previous question; the House refused to pass the Army bill over the veto by a vote of 120 to 110, not two-thirds in the affirmative; a number of new rules were adopted, increasing committees, etc., and the House adjourned until Saturday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Mayor will send in

these nominations to-day: Seth C. Hawley for late, through interviews and other channels of was actually in New-York suffering from the Police Commissioner, and Jacob Hess for Commissioner of Charities and Correction. === Several thousand longshoremen are on strike at the piers along the North River. Henry Kiddle, Superint ident of Public Schools, has written a book on "Spiritual Communications." - Dr. Spear gave the summing up for the defence in the Talmage trial; Mr. Talmage said he did not intend to withdraw from the Presbytery. === Co'd value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41242 grains). 84.59 cents. Stocks feverish at the opening, but later higher and closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or partly cloudy and warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 45°; average, 5012°.

Now that the Assembly Committee on Cities has taken charge of rapid transit legislation, Mr. Seebacher and Mr. Galvin can devote all their energies to despising the newspapers.

Senator Patterson's Committee, which was managed, he insists, very economically, took testimony exactly twenty-five days and spent \$17,000. The Senator is indignant at the criticisms that have been passed upon him, and shows how he might have spent about twice as much, if he had tried. There is no doubt he could have done it, and the country will be unfeignedly glad that he didn't try.

Mr. Voorhees is anxious to have it understood that he was not present at the Democratic caucus whose proceedings have been so carefully suppressed. This may help the Indiana Senator a little in the public estimation, but it will not help the caucus to have the fact known that it reached the sum total of confusion and disorder that it did, without the assistance of the ablest Senatorial rioter of them all.

After long waiting, the political gossips are rewarded by the appearance of a fact in the vast sea of speculation upon the police vacancies. The Mayor has finally decided to nominate Seth C. Hawley to the Board of Aldermen as Mr. Erhardt's successor, and Jacob Hess, who has been mentioned in connection with the contest for the Police Commissionerships, to be Commissioner of Charities and Correction, in place of Isaac H. Bailey.

Under Speaker Randall's latest decision, a member of the House of Representatives can say anything provided he announces beforehand that he has no intention of saying it. A North Carolina Representative, whose manners might be well described by his own the conservative Southern statesmen who of cards. name, yesterday characterized the statements, were powerless to resist it, over to the policy of a colleague as "infamously false and of obstruction and starvation, Did they that the Government may be able to sell "Fours" at a pro-natum in 1881, white calling in and paying off their bends at "slanderous," and declared that if was not surprising to find him "violating every par-"hamentary rule, and every rule of decency "and propriety." It was naturally suggested that this language was hardly according to Jefferson and Cushing, but the Speaker refused to take that view of it, saying that Mr. Kitchen had announced beforehand that he should say "nothing personal." This way of | in this plan, or approved it, but have been abroad, they will soon become scarce in the market.

It should say "nothing personal." This way of looking at it recalls the case of the man returning from Oshkesh, both of whose ears had been chewed off, and whose nose had been will hars by do the same.

It must not be lost sight of that National Banks will not be carefully extracted, and who remarked, in a skely hereafter to depend in Washington any bonds but the casual manner, that he had merely been having "a little fun with the boys."

It seems to be well understood by this time that there is no prospect of the passage of a bill to allow Nassau-st, to be confiscated by an elevated road, unless such a bill steals its way through the Legislature under a dis- a minority of white Democrats gets honaroused upon the subject, no such stratagem seems possible; certainly, in the present con- are opposed to buildozing, but are overdition of sentiment in this city no such measure could be openly passed. Mr. Bliss's bill, absolutely prohibiting all further extension of the roads south of the City Hall has the five to sax hundred millions it has sold to us to fives and been referred to a committee that is to answer some of the show the same promptness in putting On the whole, hadn't we better have it this matter beyond the reach of question. It should be remembered that no one asks for legislation extending the New-York Road except a few stockholders who seek it only for private ends. No public end warrants such legislation, and the men who are seeking it have already achieved colossal fortunes by means of the free grants made to them by the

As a rule, the "hindsight" of the Demoeratic party has been about as poor as its foresight, but now it has actually disclosed the ability to know a blunder after making it. The overpowering force of public opinion upon the controversy between the President and Congress has made itself so plainly felt in Washington, that the Democ 's have ple cry out, "Just look at the noble and patriotic practically surrendered already want they three and a half and four per cent is a permanent benefit to every person and enterprise in the country, and is the surest some of returning National wealth and sound prosperity.

The Joint Caucus Committee, of which Senator Thurman is chairman, has agreed to have been vowing they would never surrender. tor Thurman is chairman, has agreed to recommend that the majority in both houses shall recede from the position they assumed with reference to the right of civil officers of cides to "stand firm," he'll stand firm; if it the United States to employ force for the preservation of peace at the polls, and that, after amending the present sixth section of the Army bill, so as to avoid the objections on this point which the President showed to be unanswerable, they shall pass 'the section | hue and cry is raised, and then remark to an as a separate bill. This is a double surrender, and of great importance. The actual harm which the Army bill would have good models for courageous or wholesome worked, aside from the coercion of the Ex- politics. The country finds the Democratic ecutive, would have come through this party in possession of both branches of Confeature of it; the Army is not used to influence elections, and as the President Democratic party. These two facts being showed, there is no power, under the laws as given, it isn't difficult to place responsibility, they now stand, to use it for that purpose. The Democrats abandon, therefore, the one feature of the bill itself which was a serious danger. They also recede to a certain degree, at least, from their intention of coereing the President by not carrying out at once their threat of stopping supplie . But this is had driven out of memory. Nearly a month not an absolute surrender. They propose to wait to see what the President will do with the new bill before making appropriations for expedition specially organized to search the the Army. The country must still remain in doubt, therefore, whether the attempt to bull- off Mr. Tilden. Nothing was heard of the addoze the Executive may not be a sumed

> TRYING TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY. With the dispute in the Democratic ranks as to the responsibility for the present condition of affairs, which now and then crops out in spite of caucus pledges and oaths of secrecy, we have nothing to do, except as it concerns the public welfare and throws light upon the general situation. Whether the Northern or the Southern Democrats have been the more instrumental in bringing the party to such an issue with the Administration It did not reach Mr. Seymour's. It did not that one or the other must back down, is a question which, so far as party discipline and organization are concerned, they may settle as completely as if it had plunged into the among themselves. The only interest in it is as it illuminates the policy and the plans of the party which asks to be intrusted with absolute control of all departments of the that the leader of the explorers, who were City Record. All private, special and local bills are

communication, that the revolutionary attitude of the Congressional majority-that is, the proposition to refuse appropriations until the President consents to their demands-is not at upon the advice of Northern and Western Democrats. These latter, we are told, are the extremists who originated the issue by putting the riders on the appropriation bills, and now be concealed somewhere about that eswho are now the loudest and most obstinate in their demands that there be no falling policy. It is to be noted that disclaimers of much more common, now that the policy is everything seemed to be going on swimmingly, and Blackburn and Chalmers in the House, servative Southern Democrats, who are represented now as deprecating this suicidal policy, and as having been opposed to it from the beginning, were very quiet then. When it seemed possible to force measures through which concede the doctrine of State supremacy, and by removing restrictions upon promise profit, but rather damage to the, to report proceedings at once. party, they protest that it was none of their work; they disapproved it from the first.

and such intellectual superiority over the Southern Representatives, that they can take the whole party and swing it at will to whatever policy they choose? It has not been folly of their Northern assistants, gives Mr. cenerally so supposed; and some of these the current of opinion and the set of do all this mischief? Was it due to their impassioned eloquence, their vuequalled skill in management and ability as leaders, that the Democracy struck this attitude of deflance and recorded its threat to starve the country into submission to its will? Begging your parden, Conservative Southern Democrats, who never believed dragged into it by your Northern aliles, aren't you taxing our credulity a little too far? We can believe, of course, that Northern Democrats tempted you into secession; that you all loved the Union, as you protested you did, until Northern aggressions strengthened the small secession party in the South to the point of engaging in rebellion, and that one State dragged all the others after it into the Confederacy; we can believe that in many sectious of the South est majorities over an opposition that outnumbers them; that Southern Democrats ruled by small gangs of lawless fellows, and that Northern Democrats are opposed to fraud,

understood once for all that the country holds men and parties responsible for the things they are caught doing, without much reference to the other and opposite things they are found saying? These gentlemen have just come back from an unsuccessful conspiracy, and the first thing we find them doing is engaging in another. When this, like the others, bids fair to fail disastrously, it will not answer to try to turn off the consequences by protesting that they were tempted again by the same old tempter. Here is Mr. Alexander Stephens talking like a little winged cherub about the unfortunate complication over the Appropriation bill and saying that be was not and never was in favor of that method of legislation. And a lot of milk-and-water peostand of Mr. Stephens! Can any one say after this that the Southern Democracy cannot be safely trusted?" Oh, essence of skimmilk, what logie! That's the way he talked against secession. And then he became Vice-President of it. If a Democratic caucus dedecides to back down, he'll back down. Judge these men by what you catch them doing, not by what you hear them saying. These receivers of stolen goods who trade and flourish, and say never a word till the interviewing reporter that they always did deprecate this way of doing business, are not gress, and the South in possession of the and it isn't easy to evade it.

but compelled to defend and profit by it by a

few bad leaders in large cities; and we may

believe, perhaps, that political control in this

THE MISSING EXPEDITION. The painful accident to Mr. Belmont the other day recalled to the public mind a mystery which the stirring events at the Capital ago Mr. Belmont set forth from his Fifth Avenue mansion at the head of an exploring interior of the State for a candidate to head venturers for a fortnight. It was reported, indeed, that the Hon. Horatio Seymour, anticipating a visit from them, sent out messengers in every direction to warn them off his property, and then precipitately took to the woods. It is understood, also, that a number of Democratic statesmen in the rural counties began to wear black clothes and to carry one hand in the breast, as if they were about to have their portraits painted, and that they stayed at home a great deal in expectation of a call. But the search party never appeared. go near any of the eminent gentlemen who were waiting to be discovered. It vanished wilderness of Central Africa.

Great, therefore, was the surprise of the public when it was announced one afternoon

consequences of a serious carriage accident. Doubts were even expressed whether he had ever left New-York on the expedition to which he was understood to devote himself, all of Southern seeking, but comes of acting and a discreditable conjecture was thrown out (we blush even to repeat it) that the entire company may have proceeded no further than the Manhattan Club, and that they may tablishment, preparing to delude the public with a narrative of a journey never performed, back or swerving from the line of that and the details of purely imaginary interviews. Fortunately for the good name of the responsibility from Southern Democrats are gentlemen involved in the affair, Mr. Belmont has now recovered from his injuries. He is able so plain. seen to be a blunder, than when to step forth into the keen, bright sunlight of publicity, and give a full circumstantial account of the adventures of the search party. and Beck and Saulsbury in the Senate, were It is not to be imagined for a moment that erack g the whip of the caucus and the seven able and enterprising Democrats dictating terms to the Executive. The Con- who comprise the expedition have done nothing since they volunteered for duty at the beginning of April. Undoubtedly, if they said they were going, they went; and if it happened that two weeks after their disappearance Mr. Belmont was discovered in New-York, it is probable that he returned on some brief errand, perhaps for consultation, fraudulent voting make Democratic success perhaps to forward supplies, and that he possible, they discreetly held their peace. Now meant to rejoin the party immediately. Mr. that they find that the transaction does not Belmont owes it to himself and his associates

Besides, the Democracy of the metronolis, of the Empire State, nay of the whole nation, Well, let us look at this matter philosophi- is seriously embarrassed by this long delay. cally. The Northern Democrats who are The purification of the police, the reform of charged with this great responsibility are but the Sheriff, the reorganization of Auburn a small minority of the Congressional repre- Prison, are going on all the while, sentation. Does the tail really and truly and if Mr. Belmont's candidate is not waggle the dog ?" Have these few Northern | discovered soon there is dauger that the dis-Democrats such force and persistence, closure will be too late. The fortunes of the party in Washington are fast going to the bad; and every fresh exhibition of the trueulence of the Confederate brigadiers, and the Tilden an extra twist, which it will be found, Northern Democrats, we have good reason by and by, very difficult to reverse. If that to believe, are, and have been, op- remarkably astate old gentleman is to be posed to the pursuance of the revolu- headed off, it strikes us that no time ought tionary pelicy. Not many of them per- to be lost in beginning the operation. Should haps, but certainly two or three, who the mysterious disappearance of the search are not wholly pig-headed or blind to party last much longer, it will go near to be thought that all the seven are indeed shut up events. Take these out, and there are left in the Manhattan Club, where they have been but a feeble few to bear the responsibility of trying for a month to allot the candidacy to h ving swung the whole party, including one of themselves by the agency of a game

> LAST REPORTS OF THE EXODUS. This week's reports show us that the negro emigration into Kansas is settling down precisely as any rational observer could have foretold from the outset. There is much suffering among the emigrants, and there will be much more when next Winter, with a climate and privations of which they know if all these changes were wholly desirable, it nothing, is upon them. There is scant welcome for them in any of the towns; naturally no struggling community wishes to be drowned in a flood of pauperism. There is a great deal of windy sympathy for them among the people who make it a point of conscience to indorse the negro, right or wrong, but so far very little money or practical help has been sent from this class. The North poured out money like water last Summer for the Southern whites, yet she looks on the misery of these innocent blacks with an unaccountably chilly apathy.

Yet, with all this discouragement, the outlook for them is reasonably fair. They have been largely helped by men of their own color and by the farmers and small villagers. Thousands of the first arrivals have been absorbed into the interior of the State and are now at work as miners, farm-hands, servants, etc. Freedmen's Aid Societies have been started in Topeka, St. Louis and elsewhere to aid them in settling to work. Three or four practical, honest men, who would not embezzle the funds given to these poor creatures, nor advise them from political motives, but would simply set them to work in some place where they would tion by which the State is sometimes disgraced. neither starve nor freeze for a year or two, would prove as much their deliverer just now as was Moses to the Israelites. No doubt, for the majority, the exodus will result in good, at least for their children. The majority were unjustly and brutally misused. But there were many of the flying refugees who were just as certainly very comfortably off in their old homes, All Southerners are not Legrees. There are kind, just, Christian employers in Mississippi as in Kansas, and these working-people, if they know any such, should have stayed where they were or should go back as soon as possible. As for the political ssociation in Boston which now claims to have been the motive power in sending these hordes away from their oppressors, what is it doing to feed and clothe them now that t has set them adrift? Money was always forthcoming when needed to flood the South with agents and circulars, but now that these hapless creatures are starving and dying of disease, we have not heard of a dollar con-

WILD " REFORM."

tributed from that source.

Probably few members of the present Legislature at Albany are even aware of the existence of a bill, recently introduced by one of their number, which might be termed a bill to reform the Legislature. It is designed to correct the methods which have brought the laws respecting this city and Brooklyn into such hopeless confusion that even the highest court of the State declared itself, on one occasion, unable to discover what the law was. The measure has the approbation of the Municipal Society, a body of men who are striving, in all sincerity though not always, perhaps, by the most practical methods, to improve our municipal condition, and the bill therefore deserves the respectful consideration of all those who realize that New-York is one of the worst-governed cities in the

civilized world. Mr. Simon Sterne, who is the author of this bill, took the ground in an address before the Municipal Society which foreshadowed this measure, that we had outgrown the old methods of legislation; that the law-making machinery which answered every purpose in the days when the population was few in number, and almost every man-certainly all the best men-had leisure for public duties, will not suffice in this age of the vast growth of corporations, the wonderful merease of wealth and the inessant and tremendous conflict of special interests. Keeping this idea in mind, and remembering that many of the innovations embedied in this bill are already settled parliamentary practices in other countries, notably in England, where the Legislature s certainly not fettered, the average citizen will be able to hear with more equanimity propositions which, to one familiar only with American legislative methods, may sound almost revolutionary. The first of these changes is designed to prevent

landestine or hasty legislation affecting local interests. The bill provides that notice shall be given of all applications to the Legislature for action affecting a local matter which involves taxation by an advertisement to be published once a week for several weeks immediately preceding the opening of the session, the advertisement to appear in one daily paper in the city or county to which the bill asked for applies, in the State paper, and, if the proposed legislation affects New-York City, in The proposed bill involves the exercise of the right of eminent domain, notice of the intention to file such a bill is required to be served upon all persons whose property is in question, and the Legislature is forbidden to consider such a bill without actual proof that this notice has been served. The Legislature is also forbidden to consider any private, special or local bill which has not complied with the regulations just mentioned, unless the rule is suspended

by a vote of two-thirds of both houses. The second feature of this scheme of reform is the creation of a new board of officers, who shall see that these preliminaries of logislation are properly conducted, and who may-such is the hope of the promoters of this plan-supply something of that hereditary experience and that practiced skill in law-making, which are so sadly lacking in most of our State Legislatures. These officers are to be three in number; they are to be called Examiners. to serve for terms of two, three and four years respectively, and to receive salaries of not more than \$2,000 each. Their duties would be to make sure that the notices of legislation had been properly given, to examine the records of the Secretary of State's office to find whether objections have been filed during the twenty days to be allowed for that purpose, and thereupon to report the various bills with the objections, if any, to the Legislature for distribution to the committees. This part of the scheme, which also involves the idea of some skilled revision of bills, is urged as being in analogy to legislative practice in England where parliamentary draughtsmen are employed to revise bills, where, in the House of Commons, the Speaker's counsel examines and reports upon public measures as a special part of his duty, and where measures affecting commerce or trade are submitted to great commercial bodies.

The third feature of Mr. Sterne's bill is an at tempt to give a judicial character to the proceedngs of committees upon private, local or special bills. At least a week's notice is always to be given of the "trial" of a bill, and upon the trial testimony shall be received and counsel heard on both sides; there shall be adjournments, as in courts of justice; and committees shall have power to call for persons and papers; with the consent of a Supreme Court Justice, to punish for contempt; and if they find that a bill has been maliciously opposed, to inflict a fine, not to exceed \$500, by a vote of two-thirds of the committee; also to indict a like fine when individuals or corporations have been unreasonably called upon " to resist legislation If there is any precedent for these proposed fines it has not been advanced, and it is altogether, absurd to suppose that any of our Legislatures would authorize such a system of penalties. It is far from being certain, too, that it would be desirable to have such a system, when it is remembered how bitter our local political cuarrels are, and how likely it would be that such a power would be abused. Still another feature of the bill is founded upon a phase in the power of the English Court of Chaucery. This Court has exercised the power of enjoining a party from prosecuting a private bill before Parliament when such a bill would impair the obligation of a contract, express or implied; and the Manicipal Society's bill authorizes the Supreme Court of the State to enjoin the prosecution of a

bill if there are constitutional objections to it. Such, in brief, are the main provisions of this radical measure. It is sufficient to say now that would still be hopeless to expect their adoption until after years of discussion and agitation; and that there are grave objections to some of them, at least, is easily apparent. To cite only one instance, let any one who remembers the frequent injunction scandals in this State, and the loss of prestige which has often attended decisions in political controversics by the courts, whose members are themselves often fresh from the political arena, reflect what might follow if the power of enjoining citizens from pressing bills before the Legislature were conferred upon the various Supreme Court Justices of this

There is one part of the scheme which might well be adopted, however, and could no doubt be carried at once, if the Municipal Society would make it a separate measure, and not insist upon grouping all of these ideas together. The mistake of reformers is usually to attempt too much in one effort; a little at a time goes further in the long ran. Let a bill be presented requiring the Clerk of each house of the Legislature to advertise the introduction of any local or special bill in two papers having large circulations in the town, city or county affeeted, giving notice at the same time of the first hearing before the committee to which the bill has been referred. This looks like a small reform, perhaps, but it would prevent the claudestine legisla-

Ye who are coming to Now-York from the rural districts, with considerable money in your peckets, to buy merchandise and eke to gaze upon the various metropolitan elephants, take warning from the fate of Richard Russell, of Ontario, Canada, He came, he saw, he made several new friends, male and female, he swallowed much wine with them, and consequently he was swindled, and has left u with but a poor opinion of our morals, though not a poorer one perhaps than they deserve. The case of R. R. is a common one, and hardly worth mention ing here, except for the opportunity which it affords of warning all strangers that New-York is a place in which it is best to keep sober and to be careful about making friends, so to speak, extemporaneonsly. When a smiling gentleman on the street puts out his hand and says, "Mr. Jones, I beheve, from Chicago," it is better to risk all reputation for urbanity by teiling the over-civil party to go about his business. It is dangerous to explain that you are not Mr. Jones; he will immediately remember that you are Mr. Smith or Mr. Thompson. and will ask you to take a glass of beer. Accept the foaming goblet, and it is all up with you! Possibly all up, for that matter, with your watch, and your wallet and the contents thereof! Be wary, ye who are coming to New-York, or you will be "done brown." Over-confidence in your own acuteness and your ability to take care of yourself may lead to catastrophes and complications, and paragraphs in the newspapers, which your friends at home will read with astonishment and regret, as the people of Ontario will read of poor Mr. Russell.

The negroes are an inferior race, we are told, and vet without them the South is helpless and hopeleas. They are an inferior race, and yet since the war they have proved themselves less idle and shiftless than their late masters. They are not experts with the rifle and derringer, but they can wield the hoe and guide the plough, accomplishments which have never been acquired by their white brethren. When they abandon the homes for which they have toiled, but for which they could not secure a title, the South is bereft of all promise of material prosperity. The Southern whites as a class are the most dependent race on the globe, and ordinary prudence should have prompted them first of all to strengthen and make sure their main support. That the South is now threatened with desolation by sparse, trades and industries were comparatively the withdrawal of this support is not more striking as an exemplary retribution for a course of cruelty and injustice than it is remarkable as a demonstration of the improvidence and recklessness of the "superior race." This Northward flight of the negroes may prove a disastrons piece of folly on their part, of which they will bitterly repent. It certainly was madness on the part of the whites to allow this spirit of desertion to invade the only body of labor at their command, much less to drive the negroes to an abandonment of their homes as the only escape from burdens which had grown intolerable. Mr. Robbins Little, the superintendent of the

Astor Library, is making a judicious effort to eurich that collection in a department wherein it has been notably deficient. The April bulletin of "Recent Accessions" contains between sixty and seventy volumes of important musical compositions in full score. Among them are forty-four volumes of the new edition of Handel's works, published under the direction of the Handel Society of Leipsic; several volumes of the valuable edition of Palestrina now appearing at Leipsie; the complete Government. We have been repeate by told of supposed to be lost somewhere in the interior, to be filed on the first day of the session; and, if any Hayda's Symphonics, etc. The publications of the Miss Thursby has had no end of honors in set of Liszt's Symphonic Poems; fourteen of

Bach Society were secured by the library some years ago. Standard and costly works of this class, which are not within the reach of the ordinary musician, and yet are of great importance for reference, will be prectous accessions to a public library

Almost anybody can own a canal, it seems. The State of New-York has just sold one of its laterals for \$100, after spending \$800 in advertising it. At this figure almost anyone of those foolish persons who are buying funding certificates might enjoy the distinction of owning a canal, which, whatever else might be said of it, would certainly be a unique piece of property. The advantages these peaceful water-courses would present, also, for boating contests, are so obvious that we shall expect to see all the New-England colleges represented at the next

POLITICAL NOTES.

Verily, the Democracy wriggleth like a polliwog ! Come, Brethren, you want to back right out now White men never murder negroes in the South;

The President did it with his own little hatchet, 'Rah for the hatchet!

No caucus, secret or open, can invent a painless and graceful backdown movement.

The Democrats say the message is very weak, There is nothing weak about their panie.

Of course the Democrats are fearfully and wonderfully mad, but fcothing at the mouth won't save

It doesn't seem to soothe the Democrats to remark "We told you so;" yet there is truth in the observation

Mr. Tilden begins to fear that there won't be enough left of the party by 1880 to bottom a good square "twist" upon.

" And yet," says Mr. Randall, apparently talking to himself, "ti's a good deal easier to get your back up than your back down." The Greenback Congressmen are flopping around

as usual in a crisis, trying to see if they can't "strike" somebody for something.

The Zulu war approaches its culmination. The racket in the Kraal of Cetywayo is almost equal to the clamor in a Democratic Congressional cancus

That will be a proud page in history which shall record the fact that a gifted political party once forced an extra session of Congress simply to emphasize its own stupidity. It must be a great solace to the Democrats, as

they sit among the ruins of their "policy," to observe that the Union soldiers in the service of the Senate are rapidly giving place to ex-Confederates. A Southern Bourbon editor speaks of the genial Mr. Watterson as a "Tilden tondy" who dreams

that the hearts of the American people are all aching because of his idol's failure to become President. Why toady? That is an unbrotherly as well as an unbast word. Tooter is much gentler, and fits better too. General Ewing is one of the hardest blowers in Washington now. "This is an irrepressible confliet between right and wrong," he roars. "The

right is asked to succumb to the wrong. Never, never be it with my vote!" The General is famous for being in "irrepressible conflicts." He is in a per-betual one with his mouth, which is always his worst and most damaging enemy.

Wade Hampton chuckled and roared aloud
And he said, as he shook all over,
"This cause of which I was always prond—
It's laurels we'll now recover!
We're doing just what we did at Beliair;
Our chances were very slender,
And we cut off the Yankoe supply-train there,
And made the brigade surrender!"

Charles Francis Adams says he is out of politics and does not care to return. "Above all," he tells-a reporter of The Boston Glabe, "I do not desire to go into the newspapers. I have had some experience with them, and experience teaches wisdom." This is in the nature of a compliment to the newspapers. is it the flature of a complimate to the state of they have taught Mr. Adams to restrain himself from speaking to his own harf. It is only a short time since he allowed no opportunity to slip without branding the brow of the highest officer in the Nation with "frand." The newspapers have taught him that there was no wisdom in that.

Senator Thurman, as the head of the Senate Caucus Committee of Salety, will be the natural leader of the great Democratic backdown movement. This will give him a chance to show his tact and his powers as a party restrainer. If he gets the party well in hand, and takes it through the humiliating performances with any show of dignity, perhaps he will be able to switch it bodily upon the soft-money track before it gets away from him. His best pol-iev is to favor a backdown, for by doing that he can such Headricks, who is advising war, and can get ahead of Tiblen, who isn't advising war, and can Of course, it isn't a pleasant job, but then it is bet-ter and more glorious to lead a retreat than not to lead at all.

and at all. Secretary Sherman is about to visit Ohio, where he will confer with the party leaders about the de sirability of his being the Republican candidate for Governor this Fall. A correspondent of The Philadelphia Press says the Secretary is unwilling to decide until he has consulted with his friends at home. The President profers to have him remain in the Cabinet, but if his nomination will contribute to Cabinet, but if his nomination will contribute to the success of the Republican party he will not object to his candidacy. If he is nominated the honest money issue will be the main one of the canvass, and the party will thus be put on high ground for the campaign in 1880. A reusing Republican victory under his leadership would also be apt to create a sharp rise in his Presidential stock.

A Tilden agent has reached Cincinnati, and a long and frank conversation with him is published in The Enquirer. His name is carefully concealed, but the assurance is given that he is well known in New-York politics, and was an active worker for Tilden at the St. Louis Convention. He declares that the "old gentleman" is not going to relinquish his claims on the party, but will be stronger in the next convention than he was in the last one; in 1876 ten States went into the convention with solid delegations against him, whereas in 1880 every State will have Tilden delegates; the South may not be quite as solid for him as it was before, but the difference will be made up by recruits from the Northern States; Tilden will have delegates from Ohio in spite of Thurman, and from Indiana in spite of Hendricks; it is folly to talk about let-ting New York go and winning with Ohio and Michting New York go and winning with Onlo and Michigan, as both the latter States are almost certain to be carried by the Republicans. This is the substance of a column of talk, and its most carriess perusal shows at once that it comes from an undoubted Tilden agent. It has the genuine flavor of Tildenism, and it is the sort of argument which the party cannot answer, for it is gramped on hard facts. Who the mysterious agent is, can only be guessed at. He went from Cincinnati to Lomsville on his way South. Can it be that Smith Weed has started, without orders, to triggite the Southern field in the interest of Reform?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Tennyson is said to have received \$1,750 for "The Defence of Lucknow. A part of the library of the late Bayard

Taylor will be sold at Kennett Square on Saturday The Hon. J. R. Tucker has trouble with his yes, and has entirely given up reading and writing. He will shortly have an operation for cataract perform

The Mikado of Japan is a sensible man. He recently gave a dinner to his Ministers at which he made a speech censuring their extravagance and luxury. He Messrs. J. B. Hoyt, J. B. Trevor, Charles

Pratt, and Rockefeller have given \$136,000 to Rochester Theological Seminary. The money is to procure a library and erect a building for it, and to endow the chair of Hebrew Language and Literature. King Thackombau, of Fiji, is a handsome

nan, six feet high, with a dark face, full of expression, oright, intelligent eyes, and an abundance of gray hair. Hereceives visitors gracefully, reclining on his stomach on a mat whereon are placed a The Rev. J. G. Wood, the author of some

pleasant and widely-known contributions to natural history, has discovered a new dish which he likes very much. There is literally nothing of which he is so fend as a-rat pie. This dish frequently makes its appearance on his table, and all the members of his family enjoy it. Several of his friends, too, are said to like it. Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, has

given the pen with which he signed the School Suffrage bill to Miss Gray, who was active in the preliminary work which secured the passage of the bill. And he furthermore offers his hearty congramulations to those who worked "for this cause, upon its first material tri-umph in Massachusetts, and upon the assurance which that acton gives of complete success in the end. That end." he says, "let us all trust, is not far away."